

COSSACKS REACH BRITISH ON TIGRIS

Russian Cavalry Eludes Turks
and Joins Gen. Lake in
Mesopotamia.

MAKE A DASH ACROSS DESERT

Announcement Causes Great Surprise
in London—British Capture Ad-
vanced Position of Turks.

London, May 22.—A force of Russian cavalry has joined the British army operating along the Tigris river in Mesopotamia.

This astonishing but welcome intelligence was conveyed to London today in an official report from Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commander of the army which made a futile attempt to relieve Kut-el-Amara. It was the first news of the operations in Mesopotamia since the announcement of the surrender of General Townshend.

The Russians, the official statement adds, formed a junction with General Corringe's forces, operating on the right bank of the Tigris, after a "bold and adventurous ride" across the desert from the Persian frontier. It is not known how large the Russian column is.

How Did They Elude Turks?

How this important junction was effected still is unknown, and the story will be awaited with intense interest. The supposition is that the cavalry force came from the Russian army threatening Khanikan, but it still remains a puzzle where and how the Cossacks eluded the Turks opposing the advance of the grand duke's armies from the direction of Persia. Their sudden appearance with General Corringe also has raised the question whether the Russians already have cut the Bagdad Railway at Mosul. In any case, the unexpected appearance of this body of cavalry is as great a surprise as was the first landing of the Russian troops at Mar-seilles and is another instance of the swift and stealthy movement of the czar's forces in Asia Minor.

British Gain Ground.

The report from General Lake also indicates that the Turks still are holding the Samayat positions on the left bank of the Tigris, where they checked the British relief force and made it impossible to rescue General Townshend's army from Kut-el-Amara. On the right bank of the river, however, General Corringe's force made a successful attack, carrying a Turkish redoubt at Dujailam. As a result of this, it is reported that the Turks have evacuated Bethalessa, their advanced position on the right bank of the Tigris.

London, May 20.—Under the heavy pounding of the Austrian artillery, Italian forces have been forced to withdraw from portions of their lines in the region of Trent, which had been bombarded for three days. An official communication from Rome admits the evacuation of the Zennatorta position in the Lagarina valley, and the Upper Astico from Monte Maggio to Sagliadapio.

The Italians, however, have occupied further positions in the Adamello zone, capturing prisoners, material and provisions.

During the day the Germans made no infantry attacks from their newly won positions on the left bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region, according to Paris. The artillery struggle, however, continues most violent on the front of the Avacourt Wood, Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The artillery action has not been so great on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woivre. Aeroplane bombing expeditions continue on both sides.

The Russian advance in the Caucasus theater is meeting with more active opposition from the Turkish forces. Constantinople claims that attacks by the Russians in the regions of Bitlis and Baiburt were repulsed. Petrograd reports only "insignificant encounters" along this entire front.

ELECT METHODIST BISHOPS

Seven New Names Added to Roll of
Church Officials by the General
Conference.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 20.—Seven new names appear on the roll of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church tonight. Four—Matt S. Hughes of Pasadena, Cal., William P. Oldham of New York, Franklin Hamilton of Washington, D. C., and Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago—were elected by the general conference during today and tonight.

The others, Thomas Nicholson of New York, Herbert Welch of Delaware, O., and Adna W. Leonard of Seattle, were chosen in the earlier balloting.

HAPPENINGS of the week IN MISSOURI

John R. Hughes of Macon was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Missouri at Kansas City, to succeed James P. Boyd of Paris. Other officers elected at the session were A. G. Hartley of Kansas City, deputy grand master. These, with the officers elected previously, Harry A. Collins of Lamar, grand warden; ex-Gov. A. M. Dockery of Gallatin and Hugh S. Carnes of Kansas City, trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home in Liberty, were installed.

One of the biggest mining suits in the history of the Joplin district was filed at Carthage when J. A. McConnell, trustee in bankruptcy for the Good Mining Company, brought a court action against J. T. Robinson, the Star Milling Company and others for \$280,000.

A farmer, after a load of dirt ten miles south of St. Louis, uncovered 100 skeletons, believed to be the remnants of some prehistoric race. Ten other mounds near the location will be opened at once.

James M. Blair, born in Tennessee 82 years ago, who had resided in Pettis county since 1847, died the other night. He served in the Union army during the Civil war.

Achilles Finley, 65 years old, an attorney and lifelong resident of Callaway county, died at Fulton the other night of diabetes.

Louis Yoakum, a well-to-do farmer, residing south of Richmond, was fatally injured when a Santa Fe motor car bound for St. Joseph struck his wagon at a grade crossing. Yoakum was thrown fifty feet, his team of mules killed and his wagon demolished.

J. Kelly Joiner, the first Democratic postmaster in Richmond for twenty years, took office recently. He succeeds Mrs. Mary E. Black, Republican, who has been actively connected with the local office nearly a quarter of a century.

Miss Lena Stratton, 65 years old, was burned to death in her home at Ottumwa. Neighbors, attracted by the flames, found her on the floor, her clothes in flames and an overturned lamp on the floor.

The town of Rogersville, in Webster county, is no more, as such, for Judge C. H. Skinner of the Webster county circuit court recently sustained quo warranto proceedings ousting the city officials.

The congregation of the First Baptist church of Springfield has sent a call to the Rev. C. B. Miller, pastor of the Central Baptist church in Kansas City, to become pastor of the church there.

Mrs. Margaret Oliver, near Montgomery, has received word of the death of Rev. A. Allison, her brother, who was formerly one of Billy Sunday's singers and workers. He died at Wawatosa, Wis.

Charles C. Hoover, chief chemist for the American Coal Refining Company, a corporation which is operating a big dye and coal producing plant in Denver, experimented with samples of Copper county cannel coal at Boonville recently and found it to be four times as strong in tar, the product from which dyes and other by-products are made, than the coal the company is now using in Denver. This practically assures the establishment of the new \$300,000 plant there.

The eleventh annual convention of the Missouri Drummers' Association closed in Moberly recently. The following officers were elected: President, Harry Mitchell, Boonville; secretary, A. G. Blakey, Boonville; first vice president, John Bradley, Mexico; second vice president, Art Terry, St. Louis. The third, fourth and fifth vice presidents are to be appointed by the president.

St. Louis was chosen as the next meeting place of the grand council of the Knights of Columbus at the close of the state convention at Marysville. Joseph Kane of St. Louis was elected state deputy.

Eugene Driskill, 19 years old, was killed and Charles Robinson and Charles Scott were severely injured recently when a motor car overturned on the county road, south of Trenton, recently.

The wages of all section laborers on the Frisco system have been increased 15 cents a day, or to \$1.85, according to an announcement made at the general offices in Springfield.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of
Sunday School Course of the Moody
Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MAY 28

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:1-35.
GOLDEN TEXT—For freedom did
Christ set us free.—Gal. 5:1.

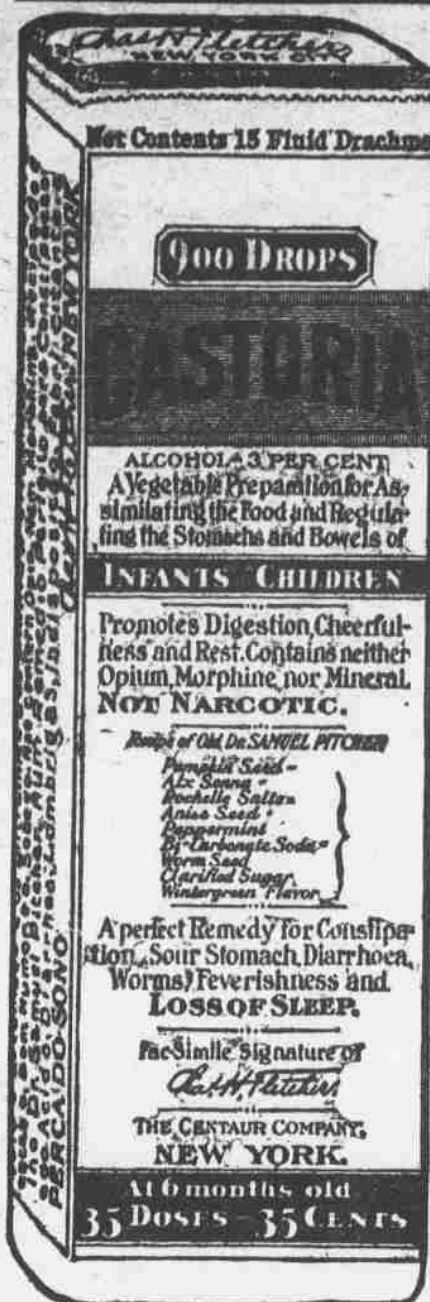
The events of this lesson are outstanding in Christian history. Paul's appeal to the Gentiles and the large number of them who accepted the Gospel made most acute the question, "Must Gentile believers become Jewish proselytes upon accepting the Christian faith and be governed by Jewish law and customs?" It would be exceedingly interesting to divide a class and let them debate this controversy stated as follows: "Resolved, That the Mosaic law should not have been imposed upon Gentile Christians." The date of this council was A. D. 50 or 51, and the scene is laid first in Antioch of Syria and then in Jerusalem.

I. A Division of Opinion (vv. 1-6). Luke does not name those who agitated and precipitated this controversy, but clearly indicates how the Holy Spirit dealt with the situation. "Is a man justified by faith, or by the works of the law?" is a similar question with modern application. The Holy Spirit, to avoid a rupture in the yet weak church, directs that Paul, Barnabas, Titus (Gal. 2:1) and "certain others" who are not named, should carry the question to the apostles and elders in Jerusalem. Those to whom they went were "of reputation" (Gal. 2:2), the "pillars" Gal. 2:9) and they received the delegation from Antioch in public (15:4), also heard Paul in private (Gal. 2:2).

II. The Argument (vv. 6-18). It will not do to be harsh in condemning Paul's accusers. The Pharisees felt deeply their position. As God's chosen people they were marked by circumcision. Jesus, the promised Messiah, was a Jew. Social, religious, and racial differences are hard to reconcile in one church today. But little was asked of the Gentiles in contrast with all they received. Entrance to church membership would not be too easy if circumcision were imposed as a test of their sincerity. Peter brought forward the plea before the council that God had given the Holy Spirit to the uncircumcised Christians, "and put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith" (vv. 8, 9). God bears the same witness today to those who refuse to be bound by Mosaic traditions as regards the seventh day and other such details. Paul's argument was that God had wrought signs and wonders among the Gentiles and thus set his seal upon his preaching of salvation as apart from legalistic works (v. 12). Read in this connection Gal. 2:16, Titus 3:20, 8:3, 10:4, and Phil. 3:9. The apostle James presented the third argument in connection with the verdict he pronounced. It was that it is according to Old Testament Scripture that God will take a people for his name from among the uncircumcised Gentiles as well as from among the law-keeping Jews (vs. 13-17). With Paul this was a vital question, and we can at least imagine his feelings as he puts forth a life-and-death struggle for the truth. As Peter reminded the people of the occasion when "the Holy Spirit came upon Cornelius and his household" he caused them to keep silence.

III. A Wise Decision (vv. 19-29). It was James the Just, brother of our Lord, the writer of the epistle and the bishop overseer of the church at Jerusalem, who rendered the decision. In his argument (vs. 13-18) he saw in these Gentile converts reported by Barnabas and Saul a fulfillment of the prophecy of Amos, and to use the language of today he "made a motion," viz., that these Gentiles be not disturbed except in such matters as would tend to more fully separate them from the heathen idolatry they had just left, (a) "Pollution of idols," i. e., flesh offered in the sacrifices (b) "from fornication," the immorality connected with the pagan worship of Aphrodite and Cybele which actually consecrated vice, and (c) "from things strangled," for the heathen did not, as the Jews did, look upon the blood as life, the seat of the soul. The church readily agreed to this motion and took such precautions as were needed that no misrepresentations of their decision be carried back to Antioch. This consisted of a spirit-led choice of messengers and in a written statement of their decision (vs. 22, 23).

IV. The Result in Antioch (vv. 30-35). Great joy greeted the conclusion of this question.



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of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

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The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

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